

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

A Special Court of the Justices of New Hanover County met at the Court House, pursuant to notice, on this, the 23d, day of April, 1861.

H. Van Dusen, Clerk; J. Miller, Chairman; W. S. Larkins, Wm. M. Walker, Wm. N. Peden, W. B. Flanner, J. J. Conolly, H. Bell, S. N. Cansan, Alex. McRae, D. A. Lamont, W. C. Bettsenoud, L. Highsmith, T. H. Wright, Jas. A. Taylor, R. H. Van Dusen, Esq., Attorneys.

A. Wright, M. N. Nixon, John B. Croom, J. E. Bunting, Esq., were present.

Court was regularly and legally organized, and proceeded to business.

The following resolutions were passed to wit:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of ten of the Magistrates of this county, to be known as "The Committee of Finance for the County of New Hanover," is hereby constituted, of which committee the County Clerk shall be one, and the Chairman of the Committee of Finance shall be a member; and that the remaining members of said Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the County Court.

Resolved, That in order to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be disbursed by them for the public defence, that such Committee be authorized to borrow on loan, to issue, in the name of the county of New Hanover, bonds or other evidences of debt as such Committee may deem

and for the payment of which, and of such other bonds or evidences of debt as may be issued by such Committee, and given in renewal or substitution of those originally issued, the faith of the county of New Hanover is hereby pledged.

Resolved, That the Committee of Safety are requested to make their disbursements of the fund to be raised under the foregoing resolution, subject to the audit and approval of the auditing authority from the State of North Carolina; and it is respectfully suggested to the General Assembly of this State, that they be authorized to pass a law making such bonds or other evidences of debt, and the payment of the same, legal and accepted and countersigned by the proper State officer.

receivable in payment of taxes due to the State.

For the Journal.

A large number of the citizens of Robeson county assembled at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 25th of April, 1861, to express their opinions as to the position which ought to be taken in this awful crisis. On motion of T. A. Norment, Esq., R. B. Gregory was appointed chairman.—A. Norment, Esq., J. W. W. Wm. French were appointed secretaries of the meeting.

On taking the chair, Mr. Gregory requested T. A. Norment, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting. Upon being given up, he proposed the following resolutions:—That the people of Robeson county are in favor of the Union, and of the Constitution. The substance, but not the express words,

of his wife there: "He stated that in that very place he had been married, and that he was now married, and that the calamity of civil war might never fall upon him again, and at the same time that he told them these things, he also stated that his party were total and unequivocally opposed to secession in that form, or in any other, then the Union men of North Carolina, so far from being found in the back ground, would be found in the foremost ranks of the confederacy, and that he thought that the people of this State; but that he thought all past differences ought to be buried; and that the State ought to throw as it were away all old animosities, and that heart should be for the safety of their riders."

The following gentlemen were then appointed by the chair to draft resolutions: Col. N. A. McLean, Condy County, Col. John A. Rowland, Durham Lewis, and W. F. French.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Morisey made a speech full of high-toned sentiments and patriotic appeals. He then called for a vote on the resolutions, and after a stirring appeal to his countrymen to resist the wicked attempts of coercion made by the Administration of Old Abe Lincoln, with the best arms which can be obtained.

The committee then reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the political crisis of the country has culminated by the inauguration of war, and the proclamation of the

the South generally, to aid and sustain him in the famous work of coercion and war upon our sister States which have already seceded from the Union, thereby indicating a position of hostility to the Government of the United States, and a course of life and liberty on one side, and subjugation and death on the other, and evincing a determination to blast the last hope of peace and harmonious union. Therefore,

1st Resolved, That all past political differences between our citizens on questions as to the propriety of political action should be buried in the mighty question of saving the liberty of North America from the grasp of the slave, and band to repel any force, whether internal or external.

2d Resolved, That we hereby declare our purpose to the world not to aid the Black Republican Administration in its war against the South, and that we are not to be the cause of the South is our cause, that Northern aggression upon Southern rights can be endured no longer, that the doctrine of coercion is unconstitutional and dangerous to the Union, that we are in favor of the rights of manhood, honor and safety; and we hereby endorse and commend the prompt and ready rebuke given by our Government to the insult offered to our people by the Secretary of War.

3d Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our Government the speedy calling together of our Legislature, to take into consideration the steps for the relief of the State from the burden of the odious incumbrance of Black Republican domination by secession, revolution, or any other means which their wisdom may dictate, or their prudence sanction. And we further recommend that the Government of this State, which we have proven false to no trust or obligation which we owe to the General Government or to the States of the Union, and which we deem ought to be conducted, but that we will not shrink from its responsibility, and that we are recreating and opposing aggressive warfare, we will defend the honor and safety of North Carolina to the last extremity.

Our Representatives, should the Legislature be assembled, to encourage and sustain any measure for the defence of our State in the most thorough and complete manner, not less than the most judicious and judicious manner, on a scale with the lives and liberties of our citizens. And that we recommend the building of ships for the defence of our commerce and coast, the building of forts and batteries, the outfitting of the militia, the arming of the militia and families, and the whole to be armed with the best guns and weapons of destruction which the ingenuity of the west can supply.

The meeting then adjourned with the request that the proceedings would be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

foreign Standard, and Whittington papers, and that all other papers throughout the State.

R. B. GREGORY, Chm'n.

J. R. CARTER, } Secretaries.
W. F. E. FLETCHER, }

P. S. — After the meeting was over a company was formed to start next week for one of the Forts of North Carolina.

Lincoln's Patriotism.

The Albany "Argus" makes a point of the fact whenever a foreign enemy has waged war upon the country, the party of which Lincoln is now the representative has taken sides with the foe. The only war

In which they were all year's a water against their southern brethren.

The "New York Daily Book" in some severe comments upon the facts stated by the "Argus" calls attention particularly to the course of Lincoln himself on the floor of the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the Mexican war. Lincoln not only denounced his country's war with Mexico, but did all he could to cut off the supplies even while our brave soldiers were in the midst of the enemy's country, and then leave them to perish there or fight with a want more terrible than the

THE BRIG JOHN BELL.—Information has reached this city, which appears to be reliable, that this vessel was captured early in April on the South coast of Cuba, by a Spanish war steamer. The *John Bell* was about four miles East of Cienfuegos when taken, and had on board about four hundred slaves, having lost some eighty-two on the passage. The *John Bell* sailed from this port some six months since, on a voyage to the coast, and was then under the command of Captain Barkley. Affairs in this city are quiet, and the people are generally well satisfied with the present administration.

CAIRO, ILL.—This point is said to have been selected by the Black Federalists as the key of their operations on the Mississippi. The Memphis Bulletin, of the 20th inst., foreshadows some resistance :

We conversed, yesterday, with a gentleman who promises to go on Monday, and assures us that the people of that city are decidedly against Lincoln's policy. They were about erecting a rebellion flag there.

and the prospect that they will side with the South in this fratricidal strife. One citizen, in speaking of the report that Lincoln intended sending an army of 10,000 there, said that such an army would not last the Kafoites ten hours!

EFFECT OF MARYLAND'S UPRISING.—We learn from Washington that the effect of the uprising in Maryland has had a very signal influence upon the population at Washington, and even officers of the Government who are convinced of the impolicy of coercion. Resigna-

THE REVOLUTION OF 1776 AND 1861.—It is a remarkable coincidence that the first blood shed in the revolutionary war, between the colonies and Great Britain, was at the village of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, and the first blood shed in the revolution between the North and the South, occurred in the city of Baltimore on the 19th April, 1861, just eighty-six years after.

News.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH.

Our loving friends and brethren at the North propose to spend one hundred millions of dollars in whipping the South into submission, and then making her foot the bills.

General Scott proposes to establish a line of military posts across Maryland, in order to maintain his line of communications between Washington City and the North.

Arkansas is now a unit for immediate secession. The Confederate flag everywhere floats to the breeze.

Delaware will send no quota of men to assist Lincoln in his work of subjugation. The State arms are now in possession of the secessionists. The Quakers and Abolitionists of New Castle County do not make up the whole of that gallant little State. There are still some "Blue Hens Chickens" left.

Commander Maury, the distinguished head of the National Observatory, has resigned.

Washington City is virtually in the hands of Jim Lane, Cassius M. Clay, and the John Brownites, and there is security for neither life nor property. People are trying to get away.

Missouri appears opposed to Lincoln's policy and will furnish no troops, but she will not go for secession. At least she is not yet ready to do so.

The Petersburg Express of yesterday says that there are now about ten thousand troops in the neighborhood of Richmond, four thousand at Harper's Ferry, and thirty five hundred at Norfolk. By the close of the week there will be twenty-five thousand at Richmond.

A telegraphic report says that General Franklin Pierce has delivered a speech at Concord, urging the people of New Hampshire to uphold the honor of their flag and be true to their country. If they and others had been really true to their country long ago, there would have been no necessity for such appeals now.

The lower portion of Illinois, known as Egypt, will send few troops to aid Lincoln. In all probability, the number sent for the South will outnumber those sent against her from that region, as well as from portions of Southern Indiana and Ohio.

Friday, April 26th.

We learn from the Charlotte Bulletin, that the Charlotte Grays, composed wholly of the young men of Charlotte, have been called into active service by Governor Ellis, and left for Raleigh yesterday on the morning train.

Major Holmes, now Col. Holmes of the Confederate Army, is in this State, his object being, with the sanction of the State authorities, to enlist men for the regular service of the Confederate States—say two regiments. The Confederate army is composed or is intended to be composed of two organizations: One provisional, being regiments offered by the States and accepted by the Confederacy, and of course mostly in the nature of a volunteer corps. The other permanent, being a force enlisted directly in the service of the Confederacy—in plain terms, a regular army.

Some six hundred South Carolina troops arrived at Richmond on the 23d, and report thousands more coming.

The Lincoln Government has taken possession of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Col. Tow, the Commandant at Fort Mearns, states that he is simply provided with men at that point, and is unable to accommodate any more.

Saturday, April 27th.

On Saturday the Governor of Maryland sent in a message in which he says: "I honestly and most earnestly entertain the conviction that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and our brethren of the South. The message was received and the Senate adopted an address to the people of Maryland stating that the Legislature will not pass an ordinance of secession, but if they believe the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The question will probably be submitted to the people or a convention will be called. The House appointed a Committee to report a Convention Bill.

The Government Steamers Anconita and Powhatan, accompanied by two transports, one supposed to be the Baltic, passed up the Potomac River yesterday (Sunday) morning with a large number of troops on board. There are supposed to be twenty thousand troops now in Washington. The New York Seventh Regiment declare they came only to defend the Capital and will not invade the South. In consequence they are objects of suspicion to the President. The Seventy-first New York Regiment quartered at Annapolis last night and on account of their quarters and had to be taken to Navy Yard. The 71st had only arrived in Washington on Saturday via Annapolis, where they left other Government troops to the number of five thousand and two thousand at the Junction. Three workmen from the Navy Yard, and a South Carolinian who was in Washington, have been imprisoned in the Capitol for expressing secession sentiments. A Southern Rights man named Boyd, residing in that part of Washington known as the Island, was knocked up on his bed at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and murdered. The militia of the District will probably be called out this (Monday) morning, the oath tendered to them, and all Southern Rights men who refuse to take it driven from the City.

It is reported that to-day the President will issue his proclamation, extending the blockade already proclaimed against the Confederate States, to Virginia and North Carolina; and it is also stated that the Brazilian Minister demands three months' notice of blockade before it takes effect. If the Brazilian Minister acts in concert with the representatives of the other powers, this will be a most important matter. The President has directed the Secretary of War to take possession of the Railroads from Washington to Annapolis, and the President of the Pennsylvania Central Road will superintend it. The President has also directed the Secretary of War to take possession of the Road between York, Pa., and Baltimore.

It has been determined by the Administration to increase the Regular Army by twenty-five thousand men. Also the Navy from seven thousand to twenty-five thousand men.

It was rumored on Saturday that Governor Hicks had resigned. This is not confirmed. Francis P. Blair says Maryland shall be a Free State if every white man in it has to be destroyed.

The northern troops quartered in the capital are defacing it very much, mutilating and greasing the walls of the Committee Rooms.

On Thursday night the Railroad Bridge over Bush River was totally consumed. We think this is on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road.

It is said that Forts McHenry and Carroll, in Maryland, were reinforced on Friday night.

A despatch sent from Alexandria, Virginia, at half-past ten o'clock last night says that city was then quiet. Most of the volunteer companies had left for back counties. The policy of Virginia is for the present to postpone hostilities.

Georgetown Heights are being diligently fortified and the public buildings undermined. The families of the Hotels will be closed.

The Virginia Convention has passed a resolution inviting President Davis and the Confederate Congress to come to Richmond.

Governor Letcher up to Saturday had received offers of sixty-five thousand Virginia troops.

The Steamer Adelaide, of the Baltimore and Norfolk (Bay-Line) Line, was fired at on Friday night off the Rappahannock River, in Chesapeake Bay, and boarded, but was then allowed to proceed.

A quantity of shells has been loaned for the Government at Fort Washington.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH.

We saw yesterday in a late copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer, a story about the Schooner Edna V., whose Captain represents that he with difficulty escaped from Wilmington, N. C., being chased by secessionists in a Steamer, and forced to haul down his flag and so forth. The whole story is a lie from beginning to end. No such Schooner entered this port, no vessel was chased by a Steamer as reported. Some vessels were detained for a few days, but soon all were permitted to pass freely without insult or menace.

General Harney of the U. S. Army, who was recently arrested by the Virginia authorities at Harper's Ferry was brought to Richmond, and the Governor discharged him after a brief interview. It is said he was on his way to Washington to resign his commission.

The Tennessee Legislature has convened in secret session. The reporters have been excluded, and the contents of the Governor's Message are not known. President Davis is expected to visit Richmond, Virginia, shortly, but the time, route, etc., of his visit are studiously concealed.

Maryland is very much divided as to the position she should assume in the present crisis. Her speedy secession appears to be hardly within the range of probability. Her Governor is opposed to her joining the South. Her exposed situation appears to counsel neutrality, and, in truth, her people, although greatly aroused, are far from being a unit. In the Northern tier of counties along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, all these causes combine, and thus a strong outside local pressure is brought to bear upon the Legislature now in session at Frederick City, to keep them back from passing an ordinance of secession. In the Eastern shore and some other counties, the secession feeling is very strong, and there is a strong feeling of the same kind in the city of Baltimore. But it cannot be denied that there is also a strong Union feeling there, which, combined with the dread of the consequences which might ensue from being compelled to bear the first brunt of Northern attack may keep that city also neutral. We can hardly promise ourselves much from the present action of the State of Maryland. We may be mistaken, and we trust we are, but these are our opinions from all the lights before us. But for the collision in the streets of Baltimore, there would have been hardly a showing for the present co-operation of Maryland.

We are indebted to Mr. James Macomber, Agent of Adams' Express for late Baltimore papers.

The New York Herald, old Bennett's paper, proposes that Lincoln should push on an overwhelming force upon Richmond, for the recovery of the government property there, and to extinguish those hostile cannon foundries. The next point of occupation would be Raleigh, North Carolina, thence to Columbia, South Carolina, thence to Montgomery, Alabama, the Capital of the Confederate States, etc., etc. Easier said than done. Mr. N. Y. Herald. How would you like to come along. Jefferson Davis will hardly await your advance. He will meet you and hurl your column back.

The Courier and Enquirer, J. Watson Webb's infamous organ, and indeed we may say all the Northern papers, urge not a civilized war against the South—not a war between combatants and authorities, but a war of extermination—a war to "wipe out" the South. Webb proposes that the dykes on the Mississippi at high water "shall be leveled in a hundred places, so that the traitors and rebels living on the lower Mississippi, be drowned out, just as we would drown out rats infesting the hull of a ship." And yet this man Webb was born on Southern soil!

There can be little doubt that the naval forces at the Portsmouth navy yard got panic-stricken and then got drunk. They thought Ben. McCulloch was coming down upon them with unnumbered Bangs—then that the Army of the Southern Confederacy, many thousand strong, was at hand. They trembled at every Railroad whistle—commenced the work of destruction, came across the spirit house in their way—destroyed several of that their Commodore fell early in the fight and was carried on board on two chairs. They tried to spike the cannon with the meanest sort of wrought nails, and succeeded so well that any one with a couple of nails could easily pry any of them out. They tried to break the trunnions of several of the guns, but their sledges fell so wide of the mark that they gave it up. We have on our table a nail taken from the touch-hole of one of the cannon at Portsmouth. Such a disgraceful panic was never known. Lincoln has ruined and will destroy the public buildings. He also is reported to be a Mr. McCauley (or Paulding,) at times such as the Editors of the New York Tribune are to a man, by profession non-combatants, and yet the Tribune howls for blood and war against the South. Bennett of the Herald earned his first money at the price of being cowardly and he howls and threatens, Abraham Lincoln has all the "back-bone" of the administration and he sneaked off from Harrisburg and passed through Baltimore disguised and in the night.

Two fine Military Companies have been formed in Bladen County. One of these Companies, in Elizabeth, when drawn up and every man who was willing to offer for immediate service being called for, the whole company stepped forward to a man for the defence of the State. This Company is commanded by Captain Tait. The other Company, just formed, is also commanded by Captain Tait, though not the same Capt. Tait.

We learn from a gentleman who knows every man in both Companies, that they are composed of the very flower of Bladen County.

A correspondent writing from Greenville, under date of 27th inst., says that the work of volunteering progresses rapidly. In a week's time, three companies are complete, and in our little town about \$3,000 was raised in less than one hour, to equip them.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST.

Among the appointments of Route Agents, we find that of W. H. Bayne, as Route Agent on the Railroad line from Wilmington to Weldon, in the place of A. B. Lynch, resigned. Mr. Bayne is a native of Fayetteville, or was raised there, and a son of our old friend, the former Editor of the Fayetteville North Carolinian. We are sorry to see him figure among the appointees of the Lincoln despotism; we cannot call it an administration.

The Newbern Progress learns that Fort Johnson, on the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Saturday, and one man killed. The Progress is misinformed. A comparatively worthless frame building in the rear of the barracks was destroyed, but "nobody hurt." It is strange how things grow as they travel.

Halifax county sends 500 volunteers in response to the call of the Governor.

Chatham county is organizing seven companies. In Columbus county, a number of men equivalent to two-thirds of the votes cast at the last election have enrolled their names as volunteers.

In Rowan, three additional companies are forming, and will shortly be ready to tender their services to the Governor.

There appears to be little doubt but that President Davis will take command in person of the forces gathering in Virginia. The plan of Greely & Company to walk right over the South will hardly be so pleasant in the execution as it is easy in the planning. The British Consul-General in New York, declares that the attempt to enlist a regiment of any color in Canada for the United States, was without authority, and will be resisted.

With Brazil and all the South American powers a notice of ninety days is required under treaty before a blockade can be enforced. To all other powers, due notice is required to be given. There is some excitement in diplomatic circles in Washington, on account of Lincoln's peremptory course in blockading ports which he claims to still belong to his government.

The Raleigh Standard is requested by the Adjutant General to state that the Medical Board for the examination of applicants for Surgeons in the army, will assemble at Raleigh on the tenth of May, instead of the sixth, as heretofore announced.

The Burke Rifles, 93 in number, under the command of Captain Moulton Avery, have arrived at Camp in Raleigh.

There can be no earthly doubt that Governor Hicks, of Maryland, is in full communion, consultation and concert with Lincoln and his Cabinet; that he is known and recognized in Washington as a trusted member and agent of the Black Republican coercion party—that in fact he is a black-hearted, double-dealer traitor.

Old Bennett, Greely and all that tribe are getting scared. They fear that Old Abe is not equal to the crisis. That all the noised expedition to the South will end in smoke instead of subjugation. They dread, not without some reason, the approach of Jefferson Davis and his able Lieut. Beauregard, and the subtle statesmanship of Stephens. They see that the set at Washington cannot compare with the government at Montgomery. They know that the moral effect of this will soon be felt at home and abroad. Their sleep is disturbed with dreams of a Southern army in Philadelphia and New York, and they are for getting some big contractor to take the war by the job and ensure them for a liberal premium. As for money and munitions of war, there they have the advantage, but they cry out in vain for the men. There is a great cry and shout, but the men are not so plenty and of those hastily mustered in not one in ten ever handled a gun.

The Ashville News of the 25th instant is at hand. It reports the mountains as being a unit for resistance. Large and enthusiastic meetings spontaneously assembled at various points on receiving the news of Lincoln's proclamation, and each vied with the other in striving to be foremost in pledging himself for the South. Messrs. Vance, Candler and other Union men stood side by side with Erwin, Woodfin and others who had been known as the most advanced secessionists. General Erwin expects to get up two regiments for service in his division. Gen. Henry has called out his brigade.

The port of Norfolk, as well as other ports in Virginia, is now under blockade by the Federal Government.

The Legislature of North Carolina met yesterday in Extra Session, in the Capitol at Raleigh. The call of the Governor under which this body meets, has been universally approved, all without exception recognizing the existence of the necessity for its assembling.

We trust and believe that members will forget all former bickerings—all animosities and recriminations, and come up as the people are coming, to the great work of defending the State and the South from insult, aggression, invasion, subjugation. "Woe to the conqueror" is the motto of the Northern Vandals. They propose to themselves a war of extermination—of confiscation—of enslavement and beggary to white men. The annals of the world show no such spirit. Man kind must stand transfixed half in horror and half in disgust; and Europe may well, indeed, doubt the capacity of man for self-government, if it takes the ravings of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Press as the proper exponent of the spirit generated by over eighty years of Republican Government.

With such an enemy before us, we have no time for squabbles. This is no civil war. It is a war against a worse than foreign foe—against those from whose diabolical contact we must hereafter shrink with horror.

We must have the best military men in the foremost military positions. The Commissary's and Quartermaster's departments are all-essential. Napoleon was a great fighter, but he was even a greater provider. His arrangements covered everything, and victory was the result.

Curses are waited on every breeze that blows from the North—torrents of invective and abuse are poured forth in full stream. Let them be so. They can do us no harm. We have ceased to have any concern in what is said as North of Mason & Dixon's Line. We rather like that our enemies should relieve themselves as they do there. Barking dogs seldom bite. They are so mad that they remind us of the story of the Pennsylvania soldier in 1812, who was "so mad—so tam'd that he 'd be well, no matter what—some foolish people thought he was scared."

This tumultuous rage is a great thing in its way. As for New York now, they must have a "sensation"; they cannot exist without a sensation; but these sensations all pass away soon, except the sensation of hunger. They think, and this time with cause, that their greatness and supremacy is threatened, and they are "mad," much mad; but they need not show it after the manner of the interior Pennsylvanians. They will gain nothing by it, and the savor of their madness will cling around, not with the odor of sanctity, long after they have been rebuffed—not of their malignity, but of their foolishness in permitting themselves to make so ostentatious a parade of it.

But for all this we must be prepared to meet, and hurl back the first efforts of this malignancy, without giving it a lodgment on Southern soil. The wants of civilization will fight for us. The necessities of Europe will demand that the blockade of our ports be removed. Difficulties at the North as well as at the South will call aloud for a settlement—and we will have a settlement—such a settlement as the opposing section ought to have made at once, and before the shedding of blood and the expenditure of treasure.

We do not say that this can be looked for save through suffering and privation. Some such is necessary to foster and develop the true spirit of a people, but we warn all to beware of those prophets of ill-omen who go abroad, if not crying, at least whispering, woe, woe, and referring to the irretrievability of the cohorts Lincoln can bring to our subjugation. There are few such—we wish there were none. They may do harm—they can do no good. The mind of the South is made up, we suppose. We want no second Jeremiahs come to Lamentation.

Our merchants have bought in New York, they have been drummed by New York drummers there and at home—borders of these drummers have perambulated the South in its length and its breadth. New York loved us; every one of us. New York had no prejudices—it was liberal, conservative, and all that. Now, New York vies with Philadelphia in talking hemp and inflating herself with poison, venom—all evil and hatred. Good for New York! The South, after this war, will be another people and a stronger one. They now know their enemies well, and will never forget them.

Is there not too great a tendency towards the formation of Rifle companies? No company ought to go into the field without bayonets.

The first of May, "May Day" has at last come, and although winter has lingered in the lap of April, now indeed the winter is past, the frost is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell. It is the season when nature puts on her fairest garb, and beauty clothes the earth, with promise of harvest and of plenty, in this broad land where all save the spirit of man is divine. But a dark cloud of invasion gathers in the Northern sky, threatening to break over us in ruin, unless it be scattered and driven back in the whirlwind of resistance which outrage and aggression cannot fail to arouse in the midst of a free and brave people. And it must be driven back. No mercenary or fanatical horde must plant the iron heel of a hated despotism upon the soil of our beloved State. Our Northern foes have undertaken to shear a wolf without having looked to his fangs. The South has permitted herself to be taxed to build up those who now threaten to "wipe her out."

She has borne many things patiently, but the over-bearing insolence, the brutal threatenings—the more than devilish rage exhibited by the North, dissolves all ties, wipes out all fond regards and memories, and leaves no alternative in feeling and in fact but a final and irrevocable separation.

The die is cast; as the husbandman sows, so he reaps, but as he tends his crop, so will his reward be. May we not hope that the seeds of independent nationality now planted, may, like the seed planted in the earth, bear good and abundant fruit. They may need to be watered with blood and tended with toil and privation. This is the doom of man, a painful one—one that causes the frame to shudder, and the heart to stand still. But it is not our doing. We seek to invade the soil of no State; to interfere with the business of no people; to blockade no ports. We simply appeal to those of the North as Abraham did to Lot, when, because of their mutual growth in wealth, there was strife between their herdsmen. We desire that there should be no strife between us, because that we are, or have been, brethren. Let us separate. Let them take the right hand, and we will take the left. But let us part in peace. If they will have war, upon them be the responsibility. Surely at their hands will God require the blood shed in this contest, and fine words and glowing phrases will not answer at His bar.

This day 1862, and the earth will be as fair an earth as it is now. May it then smile upon a happier people—upon feelings more attuned in harmony to the kind breathings of Nature, and the soft voice of Spring, and may few homes in our midst be desolate. Hope and resolution, not mere rage and bravado, must sustain the just cause in this impending contest; and, fighting for our homes, we must conquer in the end. May that end soon come. In the good old words, "God defend the right!"

Be not deceived by false issues. The present attempt of the North to subjugate the South appeals alike to every man in the South, however his property may be invested—however his labor may be employed. It appeals to every man to resist such insult—such aggression, such invasion. It is not an issue that concerns alone or chiefly the slaveholder. Ruin the country by degrading its spirit, subverting its liberties, destroying its independence; lower the white man by making him a mere member of a free negro community, and all property will be worthless, all labor without reward, all enterprise without hope. All who can get away, will endeavor to do so. All who cannot, will suffer and suffer worse than any loss of property.

South—this issue is vital to all—the State, to the South—to its honor—to its interests—to its very civilization and existence. It must never be yielded. It will never be yielded.

QUIETLY DONE.—General BEAUREGARD is a man of very few words, and of no display. He is seldom or never seen in uniform, and very few even in Charleston know him when they see him. One of the most striking instances of the quietness of his movements we find in the following paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated April 26th, 1861:

Gen. Beauregard has visited Alexandria, and has examined the Arlington heights, which with the Alexandria canal, form a key point, either for offense or defense. It is said, however, that the federal government will not take possession of these heights, because they would be an act of aggression, which it disclaims, but that means are devised whereby a hostile force may be dislodged from that point.

If this be so—and we must use the "if" in connection with almost every item of news received in these times—but if this be so, when did General Beauregard visit Alexandria, and how did he get there and return to Charleston without anybody being aware of it on the route going or coming? It is very doubtful.

We call attention to the General Orders in today's paper. We know that they will give more satisfaction, inasmuch as they convey to us the gratifying information that the State has secured the valuable services of General Holmes, and retained those of Inspector General Whiting in his position at the head of the Engineer Department. Both gentlemen are identified with the State, and have the fullest confidence of the citizens.—Daily Journal 30th ult.

We see it stated in some of the New York papers, that they are raising a company or regiment of negroes in that city to come South. Good idea. Let them come; we want laborers on our rice and cotton fields. We can use them to advantage. The African slave trade is given up, but if the New York niggers will come, we will make them useful, if not ornamental.

Among the things passing through this place for the forts from friends in the Up-Country, we notice one box Goodies, marked:—

"FOR THE BOYS AT FORT CASWELL, THE GIRLS OF HIGH POINT SCHOOL."

With an enemy who has the means of transportation by sea it would be madness to wholly denude our seacoast fortifications for the purpose of burying men to the front, on the Virginia or Maryland frontier. Our rear—the line of communication from the Gulf States must be defended. Its flank must not be exposed.

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES.—We take the following from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of last Friday. (Who is the agent?)

SEIZURE IN SOUTHERN PORTS.—An agent of a responsible house in this city, just arrived from Wilmington, N. C., reports that all the vessels in that port had been seized, and large numbers of troops were moving North.

The battery of field-pieces, taken from the arsenal at Fayetteville, arrived here on Sunday under charge of Lt. Rose, who leaves with them to-day for Raleigh. We understand that the U. S. officers lately in command at Fayetteville, as well as the artillerymen under command, agree in the opinion that this is one of the best, if not the best, battery in the country. The guns and all the equipments are in perfect order. We did not learn the purpose for which they were transported to Raleigh, but we suppose they will be used at the camp of instruction established there.—Herald 29th inst.

EDGEWATER GUARDS.—The fine military corps went up yesterday morning from Fort Mearns to Raleigh by order of the Governor, it is supposed to join a regiment that is to march from this State at an early day to Virginia to assist the brave men of that Commonwealth and Maryland in putting a stop to the offensive aggression of Black Republican invaders of their soil.

NEWBORN PROGRESS 26th inst.

Superior Court is in session in Greensboro' this week. Its Honor, Judge Howard, presiding. Young Gray, an indentured man, was tried by a jury of twelve, on an indictment for rape on a very small girl, by a compromise, submitted, on an amendment to the indictment, to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

High Point Reporter, 26th inst.

Message of His Excellency President Jeff. Davis. Able Document.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—Congress met at noon to-day. The President's Message was received and read. He announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and it now only remains for elections to be held for the choice of officers to administer the Government.

He says that the declaration of war against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress that they might devise the necessary measures for the defense of the country.

He then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present war.

Referring to the result of the late invasion of Washington he says that the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example of such utter want of courtesy, candor and directness as was the course of the United States government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution which was observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the South Carolinians for their forbearance before their hereditary duties and their magnanimity after the bombardment.

He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as members of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

He says that the Confederacy, through Vice President Stephens, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us.

He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours, and says that the most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation.

The Postmaster General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion, he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men in high official capacity and social position and wealth are serving in the volunteer ranks.

The railway companies are liberal in their rates for the transportation of troops and supplies, and proffer liberal terms for the transportation of mails, and agree to receive as compensation the bonds of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved, cannot fail to succeed in the struggle.

We feel, continues the message, that our cause is just and holy; and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of our honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, and no concessions from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone.

That none shall attempt our subjugation by arms.—This we will resist to the death.

The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial.

So long as this pretension is maintained with a firm reliance on the sword, which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President Confederate States of America.

From the Southern Argus, 29th inst.

The Capture made by the Frigate Cumberland in Hampton Roads.

As this important matter has been misunderstood and erroneous statements have been published, (we have taken pains to enquire at a perfectly reliable source, and find the facts to be briefly these:

The steam-tug Young America, belonging to citizens of Norfolk, was employed by one of our merchants on Wednesday last to go down to Hampton Roads to take up a schooner called the "Ann Colver," just arrived from the West Indies with a cargo of Sugar and Molasses on board, consigned to Norfolk. The consent of Commodore Forrest, of the Virginia Navy, was obtained to the use of the steam-tug.

On getting to the Roads, the tug could not find the schooner, and when about 300 yards off from the shore, the tug was ordered to return by the Commodore, U. S. N., Commanding the Frigate Cumberland, to proceed to New York, and had accordingly left Hampton Roads: the advice of Commodore Pennington under the circumstances having all the force and effect of an order.

After looking around for the Colby in vain, the steam tug discovered a schooner at anchor having her flag hoisted with the Union down, a signal of distress. "The tug proceeded towards her, to render assistance; about the same time a boat from the Cumberland was dispatched to the schooner. The tug, however, was nearest to the schooner, and when about 300 yards off from the schooner, and about the same distance from the boat, and about a mile or nearer from the Cumberland, a shot was fired from a gun in the boat at the tug, which passed over her. The tug then stopped her engine; immediately afterwards a shot was fired at her by the Cumberland herself, which was just near the forward gangway, and passed through her bulwarks, both sides, but fortunately killed none of her crew.

The boat then took possession of both the tug and the schooner, and ordered the tug alongside of the Frigate; their crew were made prisoners and put under a guard on board the Cumberland—and are still detained as prisoners of war. The schooner, which was the "Ann Colver," was taken to New York, and was a harbor-master of the port of Norfolk, (Mr. Wm. Te, of Portsmouth). Those two passengers were detained as prisoners until the next day, when they were set ashore at Old Point, with liberty to return home the best way they could.

Upon the hearing of the capture of the tug, a flag of truce was dispatched by Gen. Gwynn to Col. Dimick, Commanding at Fortress Monroe, to demand an explanation. In his answer, which was received late Wednesday evening, he replied that the capture was made by flag officer Pennington. The next morning another flag of truce was dispatched to flag officer Pennington, to demand of him an explanation. In his answer, he justifies this flagrant act of war, upon the ground which he says the schooner, (which proved to be the U. S. Smith, of Brook Haven, Connecticut,) was laden with "munitions of war."

The capture of the schooner, however, shows no such flagrant act of war, except "ten cartridges" and although the vessel has since been searched, nothing has been found that can be called "munitions of war," except these "ten cartridges," which Commodore Pennington insists were intended for light artillery guns—but which may well be used for other purposes.

Two of the crew of the tug were found aboard of her. The Geo. M. Smith was regularly called from New York, April 2, 1861, for Wilmington, N. C., and was detained on her voyage by heavy weather. She had on board a cargo of general merchandise, chiefly herring and salt fish, ploughs, farming utensils, etc., all consigned to merchants in Wilmington, N. C.

The funny pretext upon which the Commodore seeks to justify the seizure, is fully shown by the fact, which he admits to be true, that at the time of the seizure, he had no knowledge and no suspicion that the schooner had munitions of war on board. It would seem that the real cause of the seizure was a hostile and vindictive feeling towards Virginia, and a sudden anger caused by a collection of duty was taken up, and the vessel in distress, in the presence of a man of war of the United States.

To this must be added, doubtless, the wish to get possession of the tug, to be used as she has since been constantly used, as a guard boat in Hampton Roads in the service of the Lincoln Government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 25th, 1861—7 P. M.
The Light Boats on the Potomac and Rappahannock have been destroyed.
It is reported that Secretary Cameron has gone to Annapolis on a mission of some kind. [There appears to be no confirmation of this rumor.—JOUR.]
The Federal troops are believed to be still at Annapolis.

Provisions in Washington are becoming dearer, and the Government is selling flour to those professing allegiance. It is said that the Government will obtain supplies through Baltimore.

There are no Virginia troops nearer Washington than Alexandria. Arlington Heights are unoccupied. It is reported that Chief Justice Taney, and two other members of the Supreme Court Judges have resigned, and will publish an address to the world, declaring Lincoln's policy unconstitutional.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The New York Seventh Regiment has arrived in Washington from Annapolis.
The railroad from Annapolis to Washington is open and guarded by troops.

THIRD DISPATCH.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 26, 1861.
It was rumored in Baltimore on the 25th, that the Government had sent workmen across the Susquehanna, to construct the destroyed bridges over Gunpowder and Bush River, said to be on the military route via Perryville and Annapolis being deemed sufficient for the troops.
Fortress Monroe is said to contain two thousand Artillerymen.
A large schooner from New York has been brought to Fortress Monroe, and her cargo of military stores and arms.

Ten thousand Government troops were at Annapolis the last accounts.
Large numbers of Northern troops on the Pennsylvania line nearly ready to move.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 26th—8 P. M.
It is reported that Gen. Harney was captured at Harper's Ferry, and sent to Richmond.
Baker's regiment from Massachusetts had arrived in Baltimore.

Several Southerners have been arrested in Washington, and ordered to quit the city.
The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens of Washington, many of whom were going for the South.

The heights at Georgetown are garrisoned by Federal troops.
More troops are expected at Annapolis from the North.

The tone of the Northern press is more defiant and settling to the South.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 28, 1861—10:50 p. m.

This city is quiet, most of the volunteer companies being left for the back country.
Four U. S. steamers passed here today for Washington.

Washington is full of soldiers, supposed to be 20,000 in the city. Cornelius Boyd, a Southern man, was arrested in Washington today.
Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has issued a proclamation directing the citizens to take a neutral position.

The policy of Virginia is for the present to postpone hostilities.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 29th, 1861.

About one thousand troops from Rhode Island and New York arrived in Washington today. Martial law has been proclaimed in the City, but travel is not interrupted.
The proclamation blockading the ports of North Carolina and Virginia was issued today.

Citizens are leaving Washington in large numbers—expression of sympathy for the South is the cause of harassment.
[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 29th, 1861.
A special express to the Gazette says that Long Bridge, over the Potomac at Washington, is guarded on the North side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the South side by Virginia troops. [There is some mistake here. If the South side of the Long Bridge is guarded by Virginia troops, Arlington Heights on the same side cannot be occupied by Federal troops.—JOURNAL.]

It is reported that the Federal troops occupy Arlington Heights. Also that a U. S. Steamer is to lie off Alexandria, and all fish caught at the lower landings on the Potomac are to be sent to Washington, if provisions are cut off.

The Baltic has passed down.
Several arrests of persons have been made in Washington, and families are leaving the City. Among the persons compelled to leave, is Daniel Ratcliff, a prominent lawyer.

Several employees at the Navy Yard have been arrested for loading bomb shells with sawdust and sand. Gen. Scott is said to be very irate.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 30, 1861—P. M.
The steamship Coatzacoalcas with troops passed here today.
The Government of the United States will call for an additional number of 20,000 troops, while with the 75,000 already called for and the regular army and navy will make a total of 123,000 men at the disposal of Lincoln.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 28, 1861.
By an understanding between the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, those States will act in conjunction to throw troops and provisions into Washington City or elsewhere South upon order of the war department.

Gov. Curtin in his message, earnestly recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000, and the raising of 25,000 troops for domestic defense as well as for Federal service.
New York, April 28, 1861.

In the Northern States, Cities, &c., including private subscription, the sum of eleven million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars has been contributed for war purposes.

The steamers F. W. Brinne, Fanny, Cadwallader and Wm. Woodward have been chartered by the U. S. Government, and left New York on yesterday morning for Trenton, New Jersey, to take troops to Washington.

Several seizures of gun powder on board of vessels were made on Saturday night.
About 15,000 troops are quartered here, destined for Washington.

Alderman Wilson's Zouaves, 500 strong, are quartered in the Old Government houses on Staten Island.
Boston, Mass., April 27th, 1861.

Edward Everett, in an eloquent speech, says that we are of but one heart and one mind, and that the federal Government must be sustained. We forget that we are not partisans. We remember only that we are Americans.
The Collector of this port has received orders to grant clearances for any port South of Delaware bay.

The Tribune says, that so soon as everything requisite can be perfected and supplied, there will doubtless be a force of 200,000 men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march through, not around, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans, being joined at the latter named city by a like force, and will have made its way down the Mississippi.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28th, 1861.
A Petition is in circulation in this city, urging the President to open the route between Baltimore and Washington.
BALTIMORE, April 29, 1861.

There is much activity observable to-day between forts McHenry and Carroll. It is reported that guns have been taken to the latter, which are being placed in the best possible condition for defence.
The city is quiet. Volunteers are offering in large numbers.

A Few.
There are still a few papers North, but a very few, that have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. How long can they hold out? How long resist the pressure brought to bear upon them? We do not know, but still while they do hold out—while in the "Free North" they dare express their opinions we feel like putting such opinions on record.

The New York Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper of high standing, but not Bishop Hughes' organ, alluding to these evil days says:—
"The result of Lincoln's election, so strenuously denied, has come, and civil war is begun. The blind counsels of the Republican Abolition faction have involved the two fundamental powers of our system of government—the Federal and State authorities—in a conflict, the terms of which it is not given to any human sagacity to foresee."

The storm is abroad in its might, and there is this difference between our friends who would have stayed its ravages, and the factious who have stirred it up, that while they are driven hither and yon by the blast, we remain unmoved, immovable and undisturbed. Our weapons for the moment are not the sword and the spear, but the pen and the press, and we are not to be driven from our position. Not an ounce of dignity can they borrow from the retinue of arms. It is vain to try to smother the question in the smoke of cannon, to disguise it in the drapery of flags, or to stun the sense with the roll of drums. "Truth is a well." We must go deeper than the surface to find it.

"Defiance to Traitors" "His thus energetically heard: A persistent and exasperated attempt is being made to confuse ideas, and to overawe the expression of genuine and generous American sentiment, by raising the cry of 'secession' against those who resist using the United States flag and forces to defend the country, which that flag and those forces were intended only to protect. The attempt is a very silly one—like all other attempts so far, of the Lincoln Administration.

We tell all those people that they are the traitors, because they are seeking the forces of a benevolent Government—forces never raised, nor trained, nor supported, for any purpose, against one whole section of our common country, to gratify the pestilential passions of an abolitionist minority. We tell them that it is they who foul and dishonor the common flag of the country, in prostituting it to their evil purposes.

From the Democratic Standard, New Hampshire.
"We give this foolish declaration in another column. No doubt the tremendous number of seventy thousand militiamen to whip the entire South will be made up—though, no doubt, each of the border slave States, as Kentucky has already done, will indignantly refuse to furnish a single man. It is an act of doubtful legality, but of undoubted indiscretion."

This is a mean quarrel. It will be a poor fight. Let those who have started the trouble crawl out of it, or get out of it themselves. American citizens, patriots, hands off! No good will come of this fight. "To your tents, O Israel!"

The following from Maine, New Hampshire and Illinois may be worth something, they are certainly correct in the line of general hatred and thirst for invasion:—
From the "Bangor Democrat," Maine.

We are glad to read from the Portland Argus, that the Democracy of the Western portion of the State will enter upon no war against the South. In this portion of the State, we are happy to proclaim, that the universal sentiment of the Democracy is to take no part in a civil war, unless it be on the side of State Sovereignty.

From the Democratic Standard, New Hampshire.
Some immediate measures ought to be taken by the Democrats in this city and everywhere in the State to have weekly meetings to consult together in regard to the sad condition of our country. Let there be a unanimous feeling for peace, and stand shoulder to shoulder together in concert. Let what may come, stand firm together. Our forefathers fought for the independence of the white man. Let us follow in the footsteps of our glorious ancestors in maintaining the freedom of the white man, if we perish by our firesides in the end. This we are firmly resolved upon at all hazards.

From the Carthage Republican, Ill.
Neither do we justify the Southern States in their secession ordinances. We think they acted too hastily, too rashly; they should have waited for concerted action on the part of the whole South. Still, they are our brethren, and we cannot coerce them into the Union by fighting them. War can do no good to either party—after millions of treasure have been spent, and rivers of blood have been spilled, it will then have to be settled by negotiations. Neither section can be subjected to the other. Let the Democracy then stand where they have stood for the Union, sustain the Government in every just and Constitutional measure, but oppose it when it is wrong by every legal and Constitutional means. This, at least, is our position.

From the Horry Dispatch.
LITTLE RIVER, S. C., April 17th, 1861.
The Baltic has passed down.

Several arrests of persons have been made in Washington, and families are leaving the City. Among the persons compelled to leave, is Daniel Ratcliff, a prominent lawyer.

Several employees at the Navy Yard have been arrested for loading bomb shells with sawdust and sand. Gen. Scott is said to be very irate.

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POSTSCRIPT!

We stop the press in order to give place to the following dispatch received at this office at 4:40 P. M., to-day, Wednesday:
MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—PASSENGER OF THE CONVENTION BILL IN THE HOUSE!!

RALPHIGH, N. C., May 1, 1861.
The Legislature met to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M. The House of Commons at 1 o'clock passed an unamended Convention Bill unanimously. The bill is now up in the Senate, and it will pass that body to-day.

The election for delegates is to take place on the thirteenth, and the Convention is to meet on the 20th of May, inst.

Gen. Robert Lee.
We have already announced that Gen. ROBERT LEE, late of the U. S. Army, has been appointed by the Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia.

Gen. Lee is a son of the "Light Horse Harry," of immortal fame, and is well known as one of the most accomplished officers of the late U. S. Service. It was Lee who engineered the victorious march to Mexico, for which the greatest flunkey of the age got all the credit. A more heroic, Christian, noble soldier and gentleman could not be found. We extract the following just tribute from the Lynchburg Virginian and Alexandria Gazette:

CAPT. ROBERT R. LEE.
"We rejoice (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that this distinguished officer and worthy son of Virginia has withdrawn from Lincoln's army and thrown himself upon the bosom of his native State. It was what we expected of the man. Capt. Mansur has done likewise; and thus, these two noble men, the very flower of the Army and Navy of the late United States, respond to the call of their glorious old mother. Sparte never had worthier sons. All honor to them, and to the State that has received them. It is a glorious honor to be found in the army of mercenaries that shall besiege the cities of Virginia. If there should be—even though it were a Scott, whose laurels have been soiled by the sons of Lee, long a conspicuous object amongst his countrymen—the men who may not entertain them, but will exonerate them from memory. Virginia expects every son of hers, no matter where he has been, and the past does his duty now in this hour of trial. If they be true Virginians, they will act like Lee, and Maury, and Forrest have done."

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday last, said before the fact of Gen. Lee's resignation had transpired, thus referred to him.
It is probable that the secession of Virginia will cause an immediate resignation of many officers of the Army and Navy from this State. We do not know, and have no right to speak for or anticipate the course of Col. Robert R. Lee. Whatever he may do, will be consistent with his high position, and the honor of his present position in the Army of the United States, we call the immediate attention of our State to him, as an able, brave, experienced officer—no man his superior in all that constitutes the soldier and the gentleman—no man more worthy to head our forces and lead our army. There is no one who would command more the confidence of the people of Virginia, than this distinguished officer; and no one under whom the volunteers and militia would more gladly rally. His reputation, his acknowledged ability, his chivalric character, his probity, honor, and—may we add, to his eternal praise—his Christian life and conduct—make his very name a tower of strength. It is a man sure to excite revolutionary and patriotic associations and reminiscences.

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the extra Court, the Chairman of the County Court, James T. Miller, appointed the following persons as a Committee of Safety for the County of New Hanover, to act in conjunction with the Committee of Safety for the Town of Wilmington, to wit: John A. Taylor, N. M. Nixon, W. S. Larkins, David McIntire, James Garrison, Lewis Highsmith, John A. Sanders, I. P. Bannerman, Thomas H. Wright and William A. Wright.

WE are authorized to announce DUGLASS BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29th.
T. E. W. MCINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF DUPLIN.
I am again a candidate for re-election to the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If I have imperially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
176-18—32th.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
The Committee of Safety for the town of Wilmington, deem it their duty to notify farmers and other persons, who may be disposed to sell provisions at a low price, that the market value, if assured that the same was for the use of the Army in the service of the State, that to guard against imposition by false representations, all agents employed by them to make purchases for such purpose, will be furnished with evidence of their appointment.

April 25, 1861.
S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE PARTIES mentioned in the Will of Joseph D. Pearsall, dec'd, late of Duplin county, N. C., in reference to his Real Estate, are advised that the lands have been sold, in accordance with the Will of said dec'd, and the proceeds are to be distributed among the living heirs, and the proper representatives of those who are dead. From and after the first day of May, next, I will expect to pay interest on the amount due me in my hands.

JERE PEARSALE, Ex'r.
April 18th, 1861—35th.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the Office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

March 21st, 1861.
SAML. R. BUNTING.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I am a candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next.

April 8, 1861.
JULIUS W. WHITE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next.

March 28th, 1861.
H. A. BAGG.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I OFFER MYSELF as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next.

April 6th, 1861.
WM. M. HARRISS.

WE are authorized to announce OWEN FENNEL, Jr., as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861.
167-23-16th.

GOVERNOR ELLIS.
Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of North Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve your country. You will not at an expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abolitionists and Catholics must not repose in safety near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861—200-18-1st.
S. G. GILLESPIE.

WESTERN REPORT.
Lima, Indiana, July 5, 1859.
Messrs. W. R. Hagan & Co., Gentl: I am enjoying my youthful hair at 67y, and we have with us many instances of the same kind. I feel just as sure that your Hair Restorative has strengthened my eyes, as I am that it has changed my hair from grey to black. I have used a bottle of your Restorative, tried it and found it what it was recommended, hence our trial. I am satisfied that with a little attention a large amount can be sold, for the work of the article is only to be known to ensure its use in almost every family in the country. I have but a few dozen left of the five gross received in January last. I wish some more this week.

Truly yours,
W. R. WOOD.
Remember that this restorative was produced by Dr. Wood's, Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. M. Cloy, and by all Druggists.
W. R. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
March 31, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29th.
A. E. TAYLOR.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unrivaled in the cure of all the most painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited to them, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, and is counterfeited.

CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

Gen. Robert Lee.
We have already announced that Gen. ROBERT LEE, late of the U. S. Army, has been appointed by the Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia.

Gen. Lee is a son of the "Light Horse Harry," of immortal fame, and is well known as one of the most accomplished officers of the late U. S. Service. It was Lee who engineered the victorious march to Mexico, for which the greatest flunkey of the age got all the credit. A more heroic, Christian, noble soldier and gentleman could not be found. We extract the following just tribute from the Lynchburg Virginian and Alexandria Gazette:

CAPT. ROBERT R. LEE.
"We rejoice (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that this distinguished officer and worthy son of Virginia has withdrawn from Lincoln's army and thrown himself upon the bosom of his native State. It was what we expected of the man. Capt. Mansur has done likewise; and thus, these two noble men, the very flower of the Army and Navy of the late United States, respond to the call of their glorious old mother. Sparte never had worthier sons. All honor to them, and to the State that has received them. It is a glorious honor to be found in the army of mercenaries that shall besiege the cities of Virginia. If there should be—even though it were a Scott, whose laurels have been soiled by the sons of Lee, long a conspicuous object amongst his countrymen—the men who may not entertain them, but will exonerate them from memory. Virginia expects every son of hers, no matter where he has been, and the past does his duty now in this hour of trial. If they be true Virginians, they will act like Lee, and Maury, and Forrest have done."

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday last, said before the fact of Gen. Lee's resignation had transpired, thus referred to him.
It is probable that the secession of Virginia will cause an immediate resignation of many officers of the Army and Navy from this State. We do not know, and have no right to speak for or anticipate the course of Col. Robert R. Lee. Whatever he may do, will be consistent with his high position, and the honor of his present position in the Army of the United States, we call the immediate attention of our State to him, as an able, brave, experienced officer—no man his superior in all that constitutes the soldier and the gentleman—no man more worthy to head our forces and lead our army. There is no one who would command more the confidence of the people of Virginia, than this distinguished officer; and no one under whom the volunteers and militia would more gladly rally. His reputation, his acknowledged ability, his chivalric character, his probity, honor, and—may we add, to his eternal praise—his Christian life and conduct—make his very name a tower of strength. It is a man sure to excite revolutionary and patriotic associations and reminiscences.

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the extra Court, the Chairman of the County Court, James T. Miller, appointed the following persons as a Committee of Safety for the County of New Hanover, to act in conjunction with the Committee of Safety for the Town of Wilmington, to wit: John A. Taylor, N. M. Nixon, W. S. Larkins, David McIntire, James Garrison, Lewis Highsmith, John A. Sanders, I. P. Bannerman, Thomas H. Wright and William A. Wright.

WE are authorized to announce DUGLASS BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29th.
T. E. W. MCINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF DUPLIN.
I am again a candidate for re-election to the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If I have imperially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
176-18—32th.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
The Committee of Safety for the town of Wilmington, deem it their duty to notify farmers and other persons, who may be disposed to sell provisions at a low price, that the market value, if assured that the same was for the use of the Army in the service of the State, that to guard against imposition by false representations, all agents employed by them to make purchases for such purpose, will be furnished with evidence of their appointment.

April 25, 1861.
S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE PARTIES mentioned in the Will of Joseph D. Pearsall, dec'd, late of Duplin county, N. C., in reference to his Real Estate, are advised that the lands have been sold, in accordance with the Will of said dec'd, and the proceeds are to be distributed among the living heirs, and the proper representatives of those who are dead. From and after the first day of May, next, I will expect to pay interest on the amount due me in my hands.

JERE PEARSALE, Ex'r.
April 18th, 1861—35th.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the Office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

March 21st, 1861.
SAML. R. BUNTING.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I am a candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next.

April 8, 1861.
JULIUS W. WHITE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next.

March 28th, 1861.
H. A. BAGG.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I OFFER MYSELF as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next.

April 6th, 1861.
WM. M. HARRISS.

WE are authorized to announce OWEN FENNEL, Jr., as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861.
167-23-16th.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.
It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price, in filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BAKING POWDER, 30 lbs. 33
Baker's Yeast, 10 lbs. 30
Bacon, 100 lbs. 7.00
Beans, 100 lbs. 6.00
Butter, 100 lbs. 12.00
Canned Apples, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Corn, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Fruit, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Meat, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Tomatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Vegetables, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Wine, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Zucchini, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Peas, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Lentils, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Chickpeas, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Kidney Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Lima Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Navy Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Pintos, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Black Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Red Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned White Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Green Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Yellow Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Brown Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Black Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Red Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned White Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Green Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Yellow Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Brown Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00

BAKING POWDER, 30 lbs. 33
Baker's Yeast, 10 lbs. 30
Bacon, 100 lbs. 7.00
Beans, 100 lbs. 6.00
Butter, 100 lbs. 12.00
Canned Apples, 100 lbs. 1.00
Canned Corn, 1

